For the National Era. RELL SMITH ABBOAD. No. XIII.

FASHIONS AND FOLLIES.

DEAR FRIEND: The last request made, before leaving home, came from numerous female friends, begging carnestly to send them the fashions—the latest wear. I have been very delinquent. To tell the truth, I am at a loss, and have been since my arrival, upon this important point. The French women are the best-dressed persons in the world, and being such, have no one pattern of an article which all exhibit, as with us. The fair and brunette, the tall and short the slender and robust, canall exhibit, as with us. The fair and brunette, the tall and short, the slender and robust, cannot, save by miraele, find one garment suitable to all. Yet, at home, the attempt is made, and the unbending milliner deals out to each the one thing, easting every one who dare depart from it outside of good society. This is one of the mysteries of Parisian toilette that I have the mysteries of Parisian toilette that I have made some approach to a solution. The spirit, which adopts the becoming, gives a peculiar wear to the dress. Come with me upon the Boulevards, this sunny afternoon, and let us take Paris as it promenades. What a countless throng, and all on parade. If there is a single affair of importance in two miles of this stream of life, I am no judge of business. It is the hour for an exhibition, and let us take it in such spirit and notice. The stores have their contents in the windows; the idlers have their best upon their persons; and representatives are here from all parts of the world in competition, but without success. The Parisatives are here from all parts of the world in competition, but without success. The Parisians are at home, and without equals. This English woman, with her thick shoes, costly furs, comfortable dress, and ruddy complexion, is a real daughter of John—has, doubtlessly, many acres, good health, and feels independent and above all creation—but she is not Parisian, all her money and influence cannot make her that. Here comes a pale, delicate, American girl—intellect in every feature, and unlimited wealth, too, at her command—yet all her ingenuity and imitation, sustained by unlimited resources, only make her a conspicuous failure. genuity and imitation, sustained by unlimited resources, only make her a conspicuous failure. The very "bonne," in cap and gown, is something more than they. Look at this animated instance, as she walks gracefully along. What a complete picture. The dress is not a dress, but a grace born with her, and far beyond the touch of art. She owes nothing to the bonnet that is so small, and falls so far back that in front it appears only a cap; she owes nothing to the velvet cloak and rare furs, though she carries three thousand dollars on her shoulders and arms; she owes nothing to the well-fitting dress, so subdued yet so rich; nothing to the fair face even, to the delicate hand, to the wellfair face even, to the delicate hand, to the well-turned ankle, and exquisite foot—those all may be given to another, and amount to nothing. It is the manner in which these are carried—are shown to the world; it is not dress, it is grace; not modest precisely, but spiritual. She comes and goes, a thing inimitable, unparalleled. She lifts her skirts to escape the soiled pavement in a way that would startle our home people—yet how well done. Crowds may jostle, carriages may grach, yet she glides along, untouched,

a way that would startle our home people—yet how well done. Crowds may jostle, carriages may splash, yet she glides along, untouched, unsoiled, a creature of grace, of beauty. She has not the dignity of the English woman, nor the modesty of an American—yet superior to both on the Boulevards, she has the talent for dress that makes up for the want of all else.

The great evil, with us, is the spirit of imitation. An American woman dare not dress becoming, for the fear of appearing odd. The Parisians have a way of holding their dress, not unbecoming precisely in them, because done with the talent. That manner will be important to the United States, and one and all will attempt the performance—awk ward and unbecoming, to say the least, as it must appear. Yet, the "Bloomer" dress, a costume very well in its place, was hooted and laughed out of the country, because it did not originate in Paris. Now, I beg of you to remember, I am not "a strong minded woman," but quite the contrary—something of a timid, weakly conservative—and the Bloomer dress I by no means think becoming; in it we lose the long sweep of drapery, so beautiful in our present sweep of drapery, so beautiful in our present dress; but, in the country, for fields and woods, riding, driving, or travelling, it is necessary to comfort and health. Yet, such are the wrongs of our humble imitation, that the very evils of Paris are unhesitatingly adopted. We wear Paris are unhesitatingly adopted. We wear improper dresses at evening parties; we dance improper figures in public assemblies, and suffer all kinds of uncomfortable ways, because we dare not be honest and independent.

We have the belief, prevalent at home, that gaudy colors in dress are peculiar to our country. This is not correct. The Parisians, on a

the merry owners had put in circulation their the merry owners had put in circulation their window curtains. Strangers, perhaps, do not notice this so much as with us because Parisian women can carry anything so gracefully. Before we pull down the curtains and shape them into dresses, we must learn to walk; and to learn this art, we must walk. The shambling, rolling, duck-step—the hard, angular, upright, grenadier quick-step—the slow, the fast, the uncertain, may all be hid in carriages, or kept at home—but never cured, save by exercise, continual walking in the open air.

It is my duty to give you some information of the gayeties of Paris. But you must look to some other correspondent—I have neither health nor inclination. Save a few visits to the opera, and three dinner parties, I know nothing. The bal-masque, once so famous that all strangers were expected at least to see one, have degenerated into such vile things that no one having the slightest self respect ever wishes to witness the second. The most famous—I was tempted to write infamous—are at the Italian Opera House, and commences at midnight, Saturday. This makes it a Sunday orgic; and it continues on Sabbath morning amili daylight. Our little party, one and all, declined witnessing such, until curiosity overcame their scruples, and they went, Dr. Bob protesting that it was a shocking affair—any other day it would not be so bad. D. answering, that Bob reminded him of the old lady in Virginia, who begged the gentleman engaged in running the boundary line so to arrange it as to keep her house where it was, for "Caroliny was sich a sickly State"—D. thinking the evil to be in the ball, and not in the day.

I saw nothing of our friends until after a late breakfast, when they appeared, looking much ashamed of themselves, and were loud in their condemnation of the affair. They amused me with a little history of an elderly gentleman they were pleased to call "Ancient Jones." This individual had accompanied his only too to Paris, to see that his medical education chould be thoroughly completed, and under his paternal care. I did not learn that the youthful Jones was disposed to break from the wise control of his eareful father. But the old gen-

ty, his sense of duty, recoiled; he sternly bade his son be silent on that vile subject. But, to tell the truth, the old gentleman had a lurking curiosity, and on this evening it became frightfully strong. What could possess him? He attempted his usual French studies, but Ollendorff seemed doubly stupid. One or two sentences in that valuable work took possession of his brain. "Complez vous aller au ball masque ce soir?" (Do you intend to go to the masque ball this evening?) "Je comple y aller." (I intend to go) The opportunity was so favorable—he could go and return without his son's, without any one's, knowledge. His satanic majesty fairly took possession of the good old man; and he repaired to a neighboring store, where dresses were rented or sold, and selected the most appropriate—that of a friar of order the most appropriate—that of a friar of order gray—placed himself in a voiture, and in a few minutes was at his destination. He entered— the scene startled him beyond measure—the the scene startled him beyond measure—the crushing roar of two hundred instruments, the dazzling light of chandeliers and jets, which seemed to go glittering up and up into a dizzy distance, lighting tier after tier, where thousands of eyes from behind black dominos reflected back the rays, as they looked down upon the myrisds of fantastic forms which rolled and toward water the sway of the deafrolled and tossed under the sway of the deal-ening music, like a vexed sea by moonlight— made up a whole to dream of, not to sec. Mr. Jones was startled, then shocked a little, very little amused, and finally, as I shall tell you, greatly alarmed. A strange fascination pos-sessed him. After he had gratified his currosisessed him. After he had gratified his curiosity, he still lingered; he wandered on through the wild maze, and, as the hours wore on, the fun grew fast and furious—monks and knights jumped higher and higher—devils twisted—gypseys, flower-girls, dibardeurs, screamed as they fairly flew; while hideous beasts roured, howled, and squealed. The musicians seemed possessed, and rolled out without ceasing the wild strains, that seemed to madden every one. Mr. Jones was bewildered; many times was he seized upon by some fearful creature and seized upon by some fearful creature, and whirled through dances which made him dizzy

aptured by a group, that, in a mad fit, seemed letermined to torture him to death. He could not get away; one of the number, a girl, scan-dalously habited, seemed the leader. Her dress dalously habited, seemed the leader. Her dress was very improper—her conduct disgusting. She was evidently intoxicated—smelled dreadfully of bad cigars and brandy. She would not let him go—called him, in excellent English, "her ancient garçon"—"a regular brick"—while the others laughed, shouted, and danced round him. At last he tore himself away, rushed home at daylight, tore off his garage and by its

away, rushed home at daylight, tore off his gown, thrust it into the grate, and by its warmth hastened to bed, fearing, every moment the arrival of his son.

Wearied to death, he soon fell into heavy sleep. When he awaked, he was conscious of some one being not only on the bed, but partially on him. He aroused himself—he looked—could he believe his eyes! there, on his bed, in his room at home, was that infamous female, sound asleep, with a cotton umbralls under her arm—worse and worse the mous female, sound usleep, with a cotton umbrells under her arm—worse and worse, the mask was off, and this female was his own innocent boy. He sprang from the bed, falling over and arousing some one, in the guise of a devil, asleep on the floor; another, a tall savage, was on the sofa—yet another, on the table; they were all round him. Did he dream? table; they were all round him. Did he dream? Was he yet at that infamous ball? Neither. His son, awakened, stared stupidly at him, and the sleepers, starting up, burst into a roar, as one of them exclaimed, "Why, Harry, Jim, here's the ancient garçon!" Mr. Jones happened to glance in the mirror—he had forgotten, in his haste, to remove his mask. These gentlemen had kindly brought his son home, and, being somewhat fatigued, had remained with him. The emotions of the elder and younger Jones I leave to your imagination.

Paris January 19, 1854.

Paris, January 19, 1854.

GEO, M. SLOAN. J. C. IRVINE. SLOAN & IRVINE, Attorneys at Law, No. 284 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio. References: Dr. George Fries, Alexander H. Mc-Juffey, A. McKensie, Graham & McCoy, Cincinnati, Ohio; Smith & Sinclair, Smith, Bageley, & Co., Pitts-burgh; N. D., Morgan, Auditor of State of Ohio; Geo. N. McCook, Attorney General of Ohio, Columbus; J. G. Hussey, President Forest City Bank, Hussey & Sinclair, Mason & Estop, Cleveland. Dec. I.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1854

THE NORTH MOVING.

"Now's our time;" said a Southern member of Congress; "don't let the Bill linger in the Senate, or it will be lost; give it to us at once, for if it be delayed, the Northern men will be frightened by their constituents."

"D-n them!" cried another; "a week

nore, and all is lost." Keep cool, gentlemen. You have faith in the People, you know. Give them a chance to speak. At all events, you cannot gag them ow. It is too late. The People understand what you are about, and you will soon understand what they are about. You can mystify them no longer. No sophistry will avail you. You cannot draw them off from the real issue by a clamor about non-intervention, and the right of a people to regulate their own affairs They all know what the Missouri Compromise neans—that it has been regarded by a whole generation as a compact between the North and South, by which it was solemnly stipulated that Slavery should be forever prohibited in all the Territory of Louisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min .- that this compact has never been disturbed or questioned, in any of the vicissitudes of the Slavery Question, in the bitterest controversies between the North and South: and they now know that Mr. Douglas, Mr. Cass, General Pierce, with other leaders of the socalled Democratic Party, without previous notice, without intimation in any quarter of dissatisfaction with this compact, without asking or waiting for any instructions on the subject from their constituents, are laboring to repeal t. They know that with this Compromise the

Territory is forever secured to Freedom-that without it, it is open to Slavery. They know that this repeal is attempted just at a period when, by the recession of excitement following on the agitation of 1850, and by the general acquiescence in the legislation of that year, and by the machinery of National Convention pledging their respective parties to the settle-ment of 1850 as a finality on the Slavery Ques-tion, the North has been lulled into a state of profound security and apathy on the subject

Knowing all this, they feel outraged and nsulted by this attempt of the Slavery Propagandists to take advantage of their want of organization and preparation.

Fortunately, the sur, rise has proved a failare. At first, the People of the North were perplexed, incredulous; they could not under-stand clearly the nature of the enormity contemplated; they could not believe that it was really intended. But doubt has been dissipated, and they are now aroused, we hope, t sleep no more. The papers at the North, and our own correspondence, teem with indications of a deep agitation, which short-sighted politicians had supposed impossible, so soon after the hot struggle of 1850

A friend in Miami county, Ohio, sending us a large number of subscribers, remarks, that in a previous letter he had said, if Mr. Douglas send us still more subscribers." "The majority of these," he adds, "are Whigs and Democrats, and I shall obtain others soon. If the Bill pass, I can raise the list to forty, principally Whigs and Democrats. The movement s odious to every honest man that I have seen."

Meetings are announced all over the free States to denounce the Bill. Party differences are forgotten; Hunkers and Silver Grays are uniting with Free-Soilers, Liberal Whigs, and Democrats, in reprobation of the measure.

The great meeting at Chicago was sustained by the Old Line Democracy, supporters of Judge Douglas. A correspondent in that place, in a letter dated the 9th inst., writes to us—

"Last evening, our citizens assembled, en masse, at the South Market Hall, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments the Nebraska question.

the Nebraska question.

"The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. The call had been signed by about four hundred persons, nearly all of whom are prominent business men. As many thousand names could easily have been obtained, if the effort had been made, since nearly every individual to whom the call was presented, signed it without hesitation.

"The leading men in this demonstration, as will be seen from the newspaper reports of the

"The leading men in this demonstration, as will be seen from the newspaper reports of the meeting, were what are called Old Line Democrats. Those acquainted in this city will recognise, in the officers and speakers, many of the most prominent among the former supporters of Judge Douglas.

"The people assembled at this meeting were calm, but resolute, and exhibited a deep and settled feeling of indignation against the authors of this contemplated outrage upon the North, which I do not believe our Representatives and remaining Senator will feel at liberty to disregard. Herewith I send you a full report of the proceedings.

"P. S. Four of the five daily papers of this city have taken ground against the bill. The fifth, the Chicago Democrat, is as yet non-committal, but is expected daily to follow the example of the Democratic Press, which has formerly been a Douglas paper, but is strong in opposition of the bill!"

The Chicago Tribune says:

The Chicago Tribune says:

"The meeting at the City Hall, last night, will be an era, not soon to be forgotten, in the history of our city. It was not a meeting of Whigs or Abolitionists, to vent indignation at Senator Douglas. Three-fourths of the officers, from the chairman down, have always been known as Democrats, and the most prominent supporters of Senator Douglas, his personal friends and associates. James Curtiss, Chairman of the meeting, was several times elected Mayor of our city, and was never known to split a 'regular nomination'. Not less true to the party, and the 'Compromise Measures of 1850,' were Judges Dickey and Skinner, F. C. Sherman, and Daniel McIlroy, Esqra, and other officers of the meeting. In all party matters, they have been sans peur, sans reproche. Of the Committee on Resolutions, all but two are Democrate, and only one was opposed to the 'Compromise Measures' Indeed, the whole meeting was truly a Democratic demonstration, though mere party had nothing to do with it, as was evidenced by the fact that the speakers were promiscuously drawn from all parties."

The Hartford (Conn.) Republican believes that the New Haven Register is the only paper The Chicago Tribune says:

that the New Haven Register is the only paper

The Daily Era can be had every morning in the State of Connecticut that advocates the bill. We have already quoted from the Hart-Times, the leading organ of the Old Line Democracy of the State, extracts con-

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Republic, an Admin

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Republic, an Administration paper, says—

"The consummation of these unhallowed schemes will mark a new era in the history of the Slavery agitation in this country, which will assuredly result in the political annihilation of every Northern doughface, and provoke such a strong popular indignation as will most effectually set at rest all schemes calculated to extend and perpetuate Slavery on this Continent. Let these puissant agitators proceed in their traitorous and disorganizing schemes."

We have already stated that the German press generally is hostile to the measure. We observe with pleasure that Le Republicain, of New York, a journal circulated among citizens and residents speaking the French language, is denouncing the bill in the severest language. Hitherto, we are informed, this paper has been in the habit of lauding Mr. loughs as a Man of Progress, but its stomach is turned by this last demonstration. It can find no terms too harsh to apply to the bill

Resolutions against the repeal of the Mis souri Compromise have been introduced into the Assembly of Wisconsin, and referred to a committee favorable to their object. The Milwaukie Daily Free Democrat notes but two papers that have come out in support of the bill of Judge Douglas, and the comments of these are confined to the first bill, which has been substituted by another and a different

The counties in Wilmot's district are move ing, as already announced. Meetings are ad-

A spirited call is published in the Wells borough (Tiogs county) Advertiser, signed by a number of the most prominent Democrats of

Judge Wilmot, by invitation, attended meeting of the Democracy of Susquehanna county, on the 23d ult, called to send Delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention. He made a speech on the occasion, in which he told them "that, in his past political course upon the Slavery question, he had nothing to regret—he had acted honestly—was as much opposed to the extension of that curse of humanity and the country, as ever-denounced Douglas and his Nebraska Bill in unmeasured terms, saying that if this bill was not nipped in the bud, he would resign his present office and take the field, and agitate the subject, which the men who are so anxious to avoid agitation are continually thrusting in our faces. Strange to say, he was received with loud cheers, by a large part of the audience, whose sympathies are on the side of freedom, but who are whipped into the ranks of party by party leaders Yet, on this occasion, they showed decided

The Christian community at the North is a deeply moved as the Political. The tone of following paragraph, from a long editorial in the Hartford (Connecticut) Religious Herald, of

"Truly, if Congress can be induced to sanction such a scheme, and the People do not thereupon revolutionize the Government, we can scarcely conceive of any measure so corrupt in nature or so fatal in tendence the it our religion worth, when it has no power to prevent the very church members from rush-ing to the support of such flagrant wicked-ness? We call, then, upon every Christian ness? We call, then, upon every Christian patriot to use his influence against the consummation of this perfidy. A remonstrance against it, intended for general signature and to be forwarded to Congress, will be found at this office. Let similar ones be everywhere circulated, and public meetings be called, to express the true sentiment at the North."

The St. Louis (Mo.) Evening News denound the Bill of Judge Douglas. "Instead," it says, of ignoring the Missouri Compromise of 1820, as his first bill proposed, or making it inopera-tive, as his last modification declares, he should have brought in a plan for the organization of Nebraska, framed with an eye to the fact that such a Compromise existed as a law of the land, the making of which tasked the mightiest talents and the purest patriotism of America.

The News asks : "Even admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the Compromise of 1820 is not in strict accordance with the letter of the Constitution, is not an acquiescence of thirty-three years in the measure sufficient to entitle it to stand as a part of our unwritten

"The purchase of Florida is an act that has always been seriously questioned; but is there to be found a man who would have that act repealed, and the Territory acquired thereby ceded back?"

"The Missouri Compromise does not rest on a principle of abstract constitutionality: it is a solemn compact entered into between the North and South, which each party is bound, by every principle of honor and fairness, to pre-serve intact."

The path of duty is plain. The issue is, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Doug-las, General Cass, and the Administration, with several Northern Democratic Senators, are committed to the scheme. They cannot draw back. At one time, they were sure of commanding a majority for the measure. Had a manding a majority for the measure. Had a vote been then taken, their hopes would in all probability have been fulfilled. The aspect of things has changed. They are now full of apprehension. Every day, their position becomes more and more critical. Party is strong, Patronage is strong, the Slave Interest, which wields both for its own purposes, is here overbearing—but, the Northern People, fully aroused, are mightier than all. Let the Press thunder in the ears of Congress. Let public meetings everywhere be held, let the written reports of proceedings, and properly authenticated, be sent forthwith to the Senate of the United States for presentation.

ticated, be sent forthwith to the Senate of the United States for presentation.

The danger still impends. Let not the People become supine under the impression that the measure cannot pase. The slaveholders calculate in the House upon a united Southern vote, upon the hody of the Democratic delegates from Pennsylvania—the Issachar of Slavery—and upon enough scattering recruits from New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey,

Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to force the measure through that branch. We should fear the result of a vote The Republican says—"We know that if any Representative of Connecticut in Congress vote for the bill, he will kill himself politically."

The Buffale (N. V.) Results the strongest terms. The Buffale (N. V.) Results the strongest terms to day; but every hour's delay weakens the ranks of the Propagandists, and ultimate defeat awaits them if the People of the North be true to themselves, and prompt. Let every meeting take care that its proposition. ing take care that its proceedings be brought to the notice of the member representing the district in which it is held. Let every press that opposes the scheme take care that its articles come under the eye of Congress. Every effort is made here to misrepresent the state of feeling at the North; let the Northern Constituency speak directly to the ears of Congress.

We are deeply moved in this matter. All our thoughts are absorbed by it—all other political questions sink now into insignifica Let the People triumph this time, and the Slave Power receives a blow from which it can never recover. Let the Slave Power triumph, and Revolution itself may become necessary to stay its desolating march.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

In our column of Literary Notices, a work s referred to, entitled "The Convent and the Manse," in which the practice of sending Protestant children to institutions of educacontrolled by Jesuits is freely denounced.

We have a word or two to say on this sub ject. The Jesuitical order condemns our Common School system, as radically wrong; first, because so far as it is chiefly secular, it is unchristian; and, secondly, so far as the religious element is infused into it, it is anti-Catholic. It holds that all education ought to be religious, and believing of course that the only true religion is that of the Catholic Church. that all education should be Catholic, if not technically and formally, still in its essence and spirit.

To this Order is committed the education Catholic children. It controls and directs the Catholic institutions of learning; and it would be false to its own convictions of duty, if it did not infuse into them Catholic ideas.

We do not blame it for this. Sectarian ed cational institutions adopt a similar policy. They may be general in their object; they may not provide for the formal inculcation any sectarian tenets, but the ideas and spirit of the Faith, in which the Managere and Faculty of any such institution have been reared. will pervade their teachings.

The only question for a Protestant to decide when deliberating on the propriety of sending his children to a Catholic seminary, is, whether he is willing to subject them to the influence of associations and ideas, springing from a Faith, and tending to a Faith, to which he

does not assent. He may be perfectly assured of the h of the Jesuit teacher who disclaims any purpose to inculcate the Catholic faith on the Protestant child; but that teacher lives and moves and breathes in that Faith-it is a part of his being-it colors the medium through which he views all Truth, and necessarily finds its way into his teachings. Now, if the Protestant parent is indifferent to the subject, it is nobody's business but his own; but, if he is anxious that Religious press may be inferred from the and women, believers in the right of private judgment, and opponents of the dogma of infallible authority, as asserted by the Catholic Church, then let him have his children educated at institutions either Protestant or purely

to claim, for Protestant institutions of learnfor themselves-a right denied in Catholic institutions. There is too little ground for this claim. So far as female education is concerned, a prevailing evil is, that the faculty of thinking at all is too little cultivated. Boys are drilled to think, by hard labor in the study of the classics and mathematics; but the education of girls is a kind of stucco work-it is all on the outside. Protestants have as yet very little to boast of, as it regards their systems of education in this country.

THE RELATION OF MASTER AND SLAVE. The number of slave owners in the United

States is about two hundred and fifty thousand. The rest of the white population con-

jects of repugnance, many Abolitionists could conveniently stand on the same platform with

"Slave-owners and Slaves.—The slaves of our community will soon become unmanageable, if their owners persist in encouraging their insolence and impudence. The exhibition of paintings on Thursday night afforded an instance of the insolence of a slave, and the protection therein by its master. It is not often that such things occur in this community; and we mention this as a warning to the individual in fault, never again to introduce in a public assembly his negro nurse. Such things will not be allowed in Warrenton.

"We had the mortification of seeing our worthy Mayor gracefully bending around the

"We had the mortification of seeing our worthy Mayor gracefully bending around the form of this negro wench, to see the paintings; while ladies were compelled to change their seats for the same or a better reason.

"The absence of the town officer compelled us to submit to the insolence of both negro and master, which we preferred to disturbance where ladies had assembled. If slave-owners are to fill public places. and their negro nurses are to fill public; many who own no negroes, and yet are than many that do, will be excluded from public places."

Judge Hovey, of the third district Circuit Court of Indiana, has resigned his office on account of the smallness of the salary.

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FORMER OPINIONS OF MR. PIERCE

intervention, as applied to the Nebraska Territory, demands the repeal of the law prohibiting Slavery in Nebraska. The same theory, of course, requires the repeal of all laws of Congress establishing Slavery. Now, Slavery in the District of Columbia exists by the laws of Congress alone. The Maryland and Virginia laws upholding it are repealed. The non-intervention theory, as now construed, abolishes Slavery in the District of Columbia. Upon strict State rights dootrine, too, it would repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

February 3, 1854. The following opinions, formerly held by

est at the present crisis:

"He had only to say now, what he had always said, that he regarded Slavery as one of the greatest moral and social evils—a curse upon the whole country, and this he believed to be the sentiment of all men, of all parties, at the North.

"He was free to admit that he had himself

"He was free to admit that he had himself approached this subject of annexation (of Texas) with all his prejudices and preposessions against it, and on one ground alone—its Slavery feature. His convictions on this subject were, as had been stated, strong—not the result of any new light, but deeply fixed and abiding. The only difficulty in his mind ever had been, that of a recognition by any new act of our Government of the institution of do mestic Slavery, and he had found it extremely difficult to bring his mind to a condition impartially to weigh the argument for and against the measure."—[Gen. Pierce's speech in reply to John P. Hale, at the North Church, in Concord, June 5, 1845, as reported in the New

to John P. Hale, at the North Church, in Concord, June 5, 1845, as reported in the New Hampshire Patriot of June 12, 1845]

"The Democracy of the North never did endorse the doctrine, (of Cass's Nicholson letter,) and they never will. The Democracy of this State are unanimous in the opinion, so far as we know, that Congress has and should exercise the power, and exclude Slavery from California and New Mexico."—[N. H. Patriot, July 27, 1849]

27, 1849]
"I would take the ground on the non-extension of Slavery—that Slavery should not become stronger. But Congress have only re-enacted the old law of 1793. Union-loving men, acted the old law of 1793. acted the old law of 1793. Union-loving men, desiring peace and loving their country, conceded that point—unwillingly conceded it, and, planting themselves upon this law against the outburst of popular feeling, resisted the agitation which is assaulting all who stand up for their country. But the gentleman says that the law is obnoxious! What single thing is there connected with Slavery that is not obnoxions? Even the gentleman from Marlboro' [Dr. Batcheller, an ultra Abolitionist] cannot feel more deeply than I do on this subject," &c.—[Gen. Pierce's speech in the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, Jan. 1, 1851.]

SOUTH HADLEY, MASS., Feb. 7, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

I notice from the Era and other papers that the perfidy of the slaveholding interest, as exhibited in the design to discard the Missouri Compromise, is exciting very general opposition in the free States. This is what might have been expected. Slaveholders certainly verify the sayings of the ancients, Whom the Gods would destroy they first make made for exiwould destroy, they first make mad. For evidence, go back to the time of Southern conspiracy against Mexico, by colonizing and taking possession of Texas, the consequent war which brought into the Union the vast gold fields of California, and one free State to balance Texas, besides an extensive region where Slavery can never compete with free labor, ance Texas, besides an extensive region where Slavery can nover compete with free labor, unless its growth is quickened by a Governmental hot house, which at present appears to be the design of certain politicians. The recoil upon that slave extension conspiracy is not yet fully developed, nor will it be until the two railroads to the Pacific, the central and the Northern, are built, which I take to be a fixed fact. Those roads are wanted to accommodate the transit created by the settlement on the Pacific coast, consequent upon our acquisitions the transit created by the settlement on the Pacific coast, consequent upon our acquisitions from Mexico. Those roads, when built, will create chains of settlements across the continent, forming a bond of union between the East and West, will receive and distribute the emigration from Europe and Asia, and be filled up with a population that, from their occupation, will be much less likely to be influenced by Union-saving meetings than the merchants of New York or manufacturers of Boston. That population, looking back to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, will feel absolved from all obligation to the South, will make this Government what it should be—a free Repub-Government what it should be-a free Repub-

Respectfully, yours, &c., C. EASTMAN.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER. MY DEAR CLEMENS: * * * The position I

sand. The rest of the white population consists of the families of these persons, and that large class regarded with so much contempt and disdain by the slaves, and by them usually denominated "poor white trash." The real interests of these poor white people are of course antagonistic to Slavery; but servility to the wealthy, and jealous hatred toward the slave, combine with other equally discreditable causes to bind the non-slaveholding people of the slave States to the support of Slavery.

We quote the following from the Warrenton (Va) Flag of Ninety-eight, merely for the purpose of showing that there are instances in which hatred and jealousy toward the colored race are co-existent in the same mind with a rebollious spirit toward the lordly master of human beings. The editor from whom we quote comes up better to the slave-owner's description of an Abolitionist than any other writer of the respect and esteem of some of my truest and book on the Baltimore platform lost me the respect and esteem of some of my truest and book on the Baltimore platform lost me the respect and esteem of some of my truest and just I submitted to this loss without a murmar, or even an explanation, which would have saved me, but injured our cause. The covenant of peace on the Slavery question entered into at Baltimore I thought wise for the country, and indispensable for the Democratic party. Northern and Southern Democrated differ, utterly differ, on the whole subject of Slavery. What, then, can be done? Why, drop the subject; it is the only way to avoid a quarrel. This was agreed to be done at Baltimore; and now, in open and palpable violation of this agreement, it is proposed to repeal or supersede the prohibition of Slavery in the Missouri Territory, and to repeal it, on the ground that it is either already repealed, or never existed—that it was superseded by the Compromise of 1850, or is unconstitutional. If either of the reasons be true, the act is a flagrant breach of party faither and the prohibition of Slavery. Could anythin are but two men who can do any good in this orisis—one is General Cass, the other yourself. If you will agree to the Nebraska bill of last year, it will be promptly and triumphantly passed. I know General Cass is committed to the theory of non-intervention; I am sorry for it—I think the theory unsound. It is an idea of self-government, and in expressing the idea you overthrow the whole theory by imposing a Government on the Territory. States have a right of self-government—Territortes have not; but I don't want to argue this. General Cass can surely take this ground, i.e.: that the Baltimore platform forbids the enactment or repeal of any law upon the subject of Slavery; and the repeal of the Missouri prohibition is unnecessary, because General Cass thinks it unconstitutional, and will leave it to the courts so to hold. These views, and the fact that the unconstitutional, and will leave it to the courts so to hold. These views, and the fact that the people of Nebraska want the old bill, and that the House by two to one passed it last year, and that Atchison, of the Sonate, went for it, would give General Cass fair standing ground in doing what I am sure he sees to be right. You, as a Southern man, could advocate it to insure peace and good will for the South. It is vital to them to live up to their agreement; they would be worse off to beat us than to be beat; the sting left behind would be fatal hereafter—do you not thick so? * * *

Yours, truly, J. Van Buren.

There is one idea in my head which I ought

In the Senate to day, a step was taken toward doing an act of simple justice in relation to the creditors of the United States, who became such by the assumption on the part of our Government of the indemnity due them, for spoliations by the French Government. Mr. Houston also commenced an able defence of the rights of the red men of the forest, about to be again invaded by the Nebrack bill iniquity.

In the House, in Committee of the Whole the Homestead bill was debated by Mr. Dawson; and Mr. Mace followed, in an exposition of his views on the Nebraska bill, and an exposition of the faithlessness of the friends of that measure, also.

At the National Theatre, in this city last evening, wallets were extracted from the pockets of two gentlemen-one containing ninety and the other seventy dollars, making a handsome aggregate of \$160 as a reward for the skill and enterprise of the ingenious opera-

To the list of " Administration presses in the State of New York, which violently oppose the Nebraska bill, add the following:

Cooperstown Journal, Dansville Democrat Bath Advocate, Batavia Democrat, Elmira Gazette, Oswego Palladium, Chautauque Democrat. Skaneateles Democrat.

Our Government prescribes the uniforms of the army and navy officers, and why should it not prescribe the dress of its representatives at foreign courts?

Wash. Cor. Phil. North Am.

This was done during the Administration of John Quincy Adams. We do not know why or when the order was rescinded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1854.

The railroad project for connecting Georgetown with the Capitol and the Navy Yard is gaining friends. The magnificent distances of the Metropolis cannot be shortened in any other manner. When the mall shall be finished, there will be plenty of carriage drives without resorting to the shopping and boarding-house street of Washington, except for business. In the mean time, let us have business first, and pleasure afterwards.

the mean time, let us have business first, and pleasure afterwards.

It will be a source of gratification to the people of Washington, and those living at a distance, to learn that the great banking house of Mesers. Corcoran & Riggs will be continued by George W. Riggs, Esq., now in New York, and perhaps, ultimately, by Mesers. Riggs Brothers. Mr. Corcoran retires from business on the 1st proximo, to enjoy otium cum dignitate. He has largely contributed to the embellishment of the Federal city, and the District is dotted with his public munificence and private charity.

From the National Intelligence ROM A FRONTIER MAN REVISITING THE OLD

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 10, 1854. The Nebraska bill does not seem to go down I wish you to examine that heap of meal in the Senate. Is there not a cat under it? Why does the South agitate at this time? Is it not to cover up some foul conspiracy? It is not improbable that they design by this move to bring the North to consent to build them a railroad on the Southern route, as the means of saving the Union, by allaying the Slavery agitation which they are creating for this object, and hope thus to defeat at least for the present the Northern route. I trust the Northern members in Congress will have good sense enough not to be caught in this way. Let them look to the interest of their constituency, and at once pass a bill organizing Nebraska upon the free principle. Then they will be able to get a road that will accommodate the business of the nation. I am a firm believer in the doctrine that wherever Slavery can be made profitable, there it will exist; and so strong do I believe in it, that, in my opinion, wherever an able-bodied negroman should intrinsically be worth \$1,200, there would Slavery be authorized; wherever slave labor will pay well, wherever cotton, sugar, and tobacco, can be profitably grown, there you will have slave labor. These are my honest sentiments; for of many persons residing in free States whom I have known to inherit slaves, not one of them but has put them into his pocket.

> THE NEBRASKA MEETING AT CHICAGO .- The Chicago Daily Tribune, of February 9, says:

Chicago Daily Tribune, of February 9, says:

"If Judge Douglas has ever flattered himself that Chicago would sustain him in his course, however antagonistical it might be to social compacts and human liberty, because of the service he has previously rendered the city and the State, he will now have an opportunity of giving up the delusion. If he was high in the confidence of his neighbors before, he is low enough now, for there is no one in the whole city, save a few Government officers, so devoid of self respect as to do him reverence.

"The meeting at the City Hall, last night, will be an era not soon to be forgotten in the history of our city. It was not a meeting of Whigs or Abolitionists, to vent indignation at Senator Douglas. Three-fourths of the officers, from the chairman down, have always been known as Democrats and the most prominent supporters of Senator Douglas—his personal friends and associates. Of the committee on resolutions, all but two are Democrata, and only one was opposed to the 'Compromise Measures.' Indeed, the whole meeting was truly a Democratic demonstration, though mere party had nothing to do with it, as was evidenced by the fact that the speakers were promiseuously drawn from all parties."

Monsignor Redini, the Pope's Nuncio, has taken his departure from these shores. He came under false pretences, and he left in disguise. The week before his departure, a meeting, composed of all the most respectable Italians in New York, was held, which formally arraigned him as the aider and abettor of a long list of murders and cruelties perpetrated while he was the Papal Governor of Bologna. The specific allegations and the reputable character of the persons participating in the meeting would seem to leave no doubt of the truth of the charges preferred. We are glad he is gone—and hope such a character will no more be sent by a foreign Government to our country. But the question arises, For what did he come here? He said himself he was Nuncio to Brazil, and only called in passing. The to Brazil, and only called in passing. The Pope, in his letter to the President, represented him in the same character. But he returns directly to Europe. What was the object of his visit?—Richmond Whig.